Early Journal Content on JSTOR, Free to Anyone in the World

This article is one of nearly 500,000 scholarly works digitized and made freely available to everyone in the world by JSTOR.

Known as the Early Journal Content, this set of works include research articles, news, letters, and other writings published in more than 200 of the oldest leading academic journals. The works date from the mid-seventeenth to the early twentieth centuries.

We encourage people to read and share the Early Journal Content openly and to tell others that this resource exists. People may post this content online or redistribute in any way for non-commercial purposes.

Read more about Early Journal Content at http://about.jstor.org/participate-jstor/individuals/early-journal-content.

JSTOR is a digital library of academic journals, books, and primary source objects. JSTOR helps people discover, use, and build upon a wide range of content through a powerful research and teaching platform, and preserves this content for future generations. JSTOR is part of ITHAKA, a not-for-profit organization that also includes Ithaka S+R and Portico. For more information about JSTOR, please contact support@jstor.org.

PROCEEDINGS OF SOCIETIES.

ACADEMY OF NATURAL SCIENCES, Philadelphia. — July 25th. Dr. Allen called attention to a photograph of a Brahmin bull, exhibiting the growth from the back of the animal of a supernumerary anterior extremity. The peculiarities of the limb were described, and its importance from an embryological point of view was alluded to. Mr. Martindale stated that the bull spoken of by Dr. Allen had been removed to Newark, but that there was still on exhibition a heifer having two anterior limbs growing from the shoulders.

Mr. Meehan called attention to a peculiar diurnal motion he had observed in *Liatris pycnostachya* when throwing up its flower stems: the top was always curved over towards the east in early morning, nearly erect at midday, and towards the west at sundown. For commercial purposes he had thousands of plants growing, and the habit was uniform in all. The motion was evidently vertical and not in a horizontal direction, and this still left it open to ascertain how the point turned towards the east for its early morning start. As soon as the flower spike approached its full growth the motion ceased.

Professor Cope spoke of the development of the upper incisors in a species of fossil camel. The species had been called *Procamelus heterodontus*, but it had recently been found that the true *Procamelus* does not present a complete series of upper incisors. The stages of growth of the teeth of *Procamelus* were described, and the genus having the perfect series of incisors was named *Protolabis.* The name *Protolabis heterodontus* was proposed for the type. A new species of *Procamelus* was indicated under the name *fissidens.*

A letter from Joseph Menges, of Frankfort-on-the-Main, applying for assistance to enable him to explore the region of the Red Sea, was, on motion, referred to the council.

Professor Kerr called attention to a peculiar feature of surface geology of North Carolina. No well-characterized evidence of the glacial age had been found as far south as South Carolina, but in the foot-hills east of the Blue Ridge occurred peculiar superficial deposits, the nature of which had been for some time uncertain. The gold of North Carolina occurs in gravel beds as in California, at the upper surface of the rock upon which such sandy deposits lie. The beds alluded to were evidently not moved by water, and the material of which they are composed shows a peculiar succession of forms of deposits, proving them to be not moraines or the result of glacial action. Angular pebbles exhibiting no evidence of attrition are found some distance below the surface, towards the upper part of the hills. Lower down these pebbles are more rounded and are nearer the underlying rock. It was believed that the earth of the deposits had been frozen and had moved as if it were a glacier. The same characteristic deposit had been observed in the neighborhood of West Market Street, exhibiting features tending to strengthen the theory advanced. The subject was further considered by Messrs. Le Conte, Koenig, Kerr, and Gabb.

The following papers were presented for publication: Report on the Hydroids collected on the Coast of Alaska and the Aleutian Isles by W. H. Dall, United States Coast Survey, and party, from 1871 to 1874 inclusive, by S. F. Clarke, with an introduction by W. H. Dall. Description of a Collection of Fossils made by Dr. Raimondi in Peru, by Wm. M. Gabb. The Rocks known as Mexican Onyx, by Mariano Barcena.

The Academy has created thirteen professorships of the various branches of natural history, and has enacted that the council shall elect thirteen professors as soon as suitably qualified candidates shall offer. Applications for positions to be addressed to the president of the council or to the section of the academy to which the subject selected by the applicant has been confided, accompanied by such testimonials as he may be pleased to submit. No professor to be elected prior to the stated meeting of the council in October, 1876. It is the duty of each professor to preserve, classify, and increase the collections in his department, and report annually their condition and needs to the council, to give special or objective instruction to the beneficiaries of scholarships in the Academy, and to deliver courses of lectures under such regulations as the council may establish. No rate of compensation or source of compensation has yet been provided.

SCIENTIFIC SERIALS.[1]

MONTHLY MICROSCOPICAL JOURNAL. — October. Bastian and Pasteur on Spontaneous Generation, by H. J. Slack. The Markings of *Frustulia saxonica*, by S. Wells. On the Present Limits of Vision, by R. Pigott. On the Structure and Development of Connective Substances, by T. E. Satterthwaite.

QUARTERLY JOURNAL OF MICROSCOPICAL SCIENCE. — October. Résumé of Recent Contributions to our Knowledge of Fresh-Water Rhizopoda. Part I. Heliozoa, by W. Archer. On the Coincidence of the Blastopore and Anus in *Paludina vivipara*, by E. R. Lankester. The Termination of the Nerves in the Vestibule and Semicircular Canals of Mammals, by U. Pritchard.

THE GEOGRAPHICAL MAGAZINE. — October. Servia, Bosnia, and Bulgaria. The Distribution of the Population in the Part of Europe overrun by Turks, by E. G. Ravenstein. The Fisheries of Denmark, the Faero Islands, and Iceland. Wrangell Land. Sketches of Life in Greenland. A Peep into Kokan, by D. Ker. The Geographical Conference at Brussels.

AMERICAN JOURNAL OF SCIENCE AND ARTS. — November. Notice of New Tertiary Mammals, by O. C. Marsh.

---

[1] The articles enumerated under this head will be for the most part selected.